

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL IX.—NO. 1224.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1863.

[86 PER ANNUM]

BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TRELOAR HALL HARRY MACARTHY

AND

MISS LOTTIE ESTELLE

ARE COMING!

And will commence their Entertainments on

MONDAY, JUNE 15th.

Get your Tickets during the day, to prevent confusion and trouble, at the Music Room.

JUNE 11, '63—4th

K. RANKIN, Agent.

AUCTION SALE

BY

Sorey & Boisseau, Auctioneers,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.

WILL sell at our Auction Room, on Main

street, Danville, Va., on WEDNESDAY,

the 15th of July, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock,

A. M.

500 hundred pounds Cantharis Vittata or

Potato Fly. It resembles the Spanish Fly,

but is smaller, and has a more pointed

tail. It is found in the vines of July or beginning of Au-

gust, is collected in the morning and evening by

shaking the insects from the plants into hot wa-

ter. They are then carefully dried in the sun.

A liberal price per pound will be paid for them.

June 7, '63—4th

J. T. JOHNSON, Med. Pur.

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED a substitute immediately for

which a liberal price will be paid. En-

quire of the Editor of the Bulletin.

June 3, '63—4th

WANTED.

WANTED at the Medical Purveyor's Office,

Charlotte, N. C., one COPPER STILL

and fixtures, largest size.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Pur.

March 6, '63—4th

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

Two able bodied men, over Conscript age,

who may be able to enter the service, are wanted and will be employed by gentle-

men not liable, but who are desirous to

contribute in the defense of their country

and its institutions. For particulars apply to

the Editor of the "BULLETIN," who has

been authorized to negotiate.

JOHN S. WILEY.

Lt. Col. Comdg. 5th Regt. N. C. M.

June 11, '63—4th

TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction, for cash,

at the Store House of Messrs. Steichen &

McCauley, on the 2nd day of July, 1863, 26 boxes

manufactured TOBACCO; 26 boxes branded C,

and 6 boxes branded D, Garton, the same having

been sold to the subscriber by Morris Ward &

Green, as represented certain brands.

June 11, '63—4th

JNO. S. MOORE.

CIGAR AND COALFIELD

RAILROAD.

OFFICE CHERAW AND CAMPHIUS E. E. Co.,

Cheraw, S. C., May 23, 1863.

The undersigned will receive proposals, ad-

dressed to him at this place, until the 1st

of July, for the Graving and Dredging upon twenty

acres of land on the river road. The dredging will be done

with small tools to parties who cannot obtain them

elsewhere.

The payments for the work will be made in

June 9, '63—2nd

John Forsyth.

The Mobile Tribune learns that the tele-

graph office at Yazoo City has been re-

opened, and is ready for business.

LATER FROM MISSISSIPPI.—We find the

following dispatch in the Huntsville Con-

federate.

MOBILE, June 4.—Pemberton, in entrench-

ments, has boldly repulsed every assault of

Grant. Johnson, with forty thousand

men, has moved on the enemy. A great

battle must decide the question, in a few

days; unless Grant takes to his boats.

Banks is badly whipped at Port Hudson.

The prospect to me is very hopeful.

JOHN FORSYTH.

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THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:	
DAILY BULLETIN:	\$2.50
" ONE YEAR:	6.00
WEEKLY BULLETIN:	2.25
" " ANNUAL:	4.00
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:	4.00
" " ANNUAL:	81.00

Bulletin of the Mountain Country:
From the Raleigh Standard.

It will be seen from the following letter from Gov. Vance, addressed to Captain Hayes, of Cherokee, that the Governor has agreed to ask the people west of the ridge, to enable them to protect themselves against the incursions of the enemy, and to preserve order among themselves against deserters and evil disposed persons. We think the plan suggested a good one, and trust it will be carried out. Capt. Hayes deserves much credit for his efforts to protect the people west of the ridge; and Gov. Vance, who is constantly alive to the interests and wants of all portions of the State, responded at once to the application made by the Captain in behalf of the Western people.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, June 6, 1863.

Capt. G. W. Hayes:

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your representations of the great danger to the property and peace of the mountain country, arising from the disaffection on the border of Tennessee, and the great number of deserters who are resorting thither; and being well aware of their truth, and of the inability of the militia to properly guard and protect that region, I make the following proposition, which I hope the good citizens will accede to for their own defence.

That they shall regularly enlist and form companies in all the counties west of the Blue Ridge, of persons not subject to conscription, and swear into the service of the State, on the express condition that they are not to be removed from their own Counties without their consent, to serve without pay, and the State to furnish arms and ammunition. The companies thus formed to remain at home except when actually called out for temporary service to repel invasion, break up and arrest gangs of deserters, preserve order and enforce the laws. In all other respects they will be State troops and subject to the articles of war.

In no other way shall we be able to furnish protection to the good and loyal citizens of that country, as I have no regular troops to spare for that purpose. If they will do this they will not only protect their own homes, but they will render a service to the State and the Confederate cause, not so brilliant indeed, but almost as valuable as that which their glorious sons and brothers have done on all the battle fields of the South.

Very truly yours,

Z. B. VANCE.

France and England Against the United States.
From the Natchez Daily Courier.

NATCHES, May 26.—We have been requested to issue a Bulletin of the important news which reached our city yesterday evening. This has been deemed necessary, in order to give it immediate and extended circulation.

The first report was from Capt. Langford of the Confederate army, who left Brooklyn day before yesterday.

He there saw and read a late number of the New Orleans Picayune which contained an order of the Provost Marshal of the city, requiring in behalf of the United States and by direction of Major General Banks, that all British subjects should leave the city by the 15th of June next.

The British Consul had already left New Orleans, and the British people were preparing to depart.

We have no doubt of the correctness of the above, as the Captain read the order in print of the Picayune newspaper; which order, itself, is a tantamount admission of a declaration of war, and open hostility between the United States and Great Britain.

Later in the evening we conversed with an intelligent and brave Missouri soldier who left Jackson Friday last, and who gave us further and more explicit intelligence in regard to the approaching clash of arms between the United States and England and France.

He said that about twelve o'clock at night, a courier reached Union Church, where he was stopping and delivered a letter to Mr. Bowen, of that place, which contained the following facts, which he heard read before he left:

"The United States Minister to England (Mr. Adams) has been sent home."

"Lord Lyons, the British minister at Washington, had been recalled by his Government."

The reason given for this course on the part of the English Government, was a violation on the part of the United States of the neutrality laws; the United States having enlisted 5,000 Irishmen to fight their battles in this country. That the United States had also brought and fitted out a ship-of-war in an English port."

The letter to Union Church also stated that the Government of France had joined with England in all these proceedings, and had resolved to stand by that Government in her difficulty.

That a large British squadron had already been ordered to report to Admiral Milne, off Halifax.

The very face of our Missouri informant gave credit to his report; although suffering from a severe cold since the battle of Corinth. He doubtless felt cheered by the prospect of seeing home again, and not forever remaining an exile.

CHARLOTTE.

Friday Morning, June 10, 1863.

Davenport Female College, Lenoir.
We learn that the exercises in this institution were resumed, May 28th, under the Presidency of the Rev. A. G. Stacy. In both the Primary and Collegiate Departments an encouraging number of pupils have been enrolled, and several others are expected soon to apply for admission. The friends of this institution will be gratified to know that it is now in successful operation.

BOLD FEAT.

The Brandon Republicans mentions a bold and successfulfeat of Capt. Wm. M. Jayne, who left Vicksburg a few days ago with about 800 army mules, passed the Yankee pickets, swam the Big Black river, and reached Rankin county in safety. Almost every mule had a man on his back, and the Yankee pickets, supposing it to be cavalry, took to their heels.

A GOOD IDEA.

The following resolution was passed by the City Council of Atlanta:

Resolved, That in the event of the refusal on the part of any resident, to cheerfully enroll his name, for the protection of our wives, our children and our homes, the names of all such be published conspicuously in each of the daily papers of the city, that those may be distinctly known who refuse to embark in such a holy cause; and that such other action be taken in the premises as may be deemed prudent and safe for the welfare of the city.

LATEST FROM FLORENCE.

A friend, who left Florence on Tuesday evening, brings the latest news from Roddy's command. It had returned from the pursuit of the Yankees, under the brutal Corry, having followed them to Hamburg, where, under the protection of gun-boats, they got aboard transports and crossed the Tennessee. Hannum's regiment was in advance and had a skirmish near Hamburg, without loss. It was impossible to charge the enemy at the river, when embarking, on account of the nature of the ground.

ATTENTION MILITIA.

It appears by the annexed, which we copy from the Raleigh *Progress*, that Gov. Vance is about to call out a large proportion of the Militia of this State for certain purposes. Of course, all will agree that the call is exceedingly proper because it is demanded by the President and it would not have been made if it was proper to dispense with the service of the Militia. Every arm bearing man must prepare to respond cheerfully as will as promptly and efficiently. The *Progress* says:

"The President of the Confederate States has made a call through the Secretary of War upon the Governors of the different States for troops for local defense. We thought this thing necessary last winter, and hence urged the passage of what was known as the Ten Regiment Bill, but the cry of 'conflict' was raised and the measure was defeated. Had the bill been passed, the troops could have been organized and in the field, long since.

It seems that the Government is beginning to realize the folly of scattering the troops in its service, for the protection of any and every place supposed to possess a little neighborhood importance, and that, hereafter, the forces are to be massed for active operations against the enemy. In order, therefore, to enable the Government to maintain and increase the strength of its main armies, and to concentrate troops at important points without leaving the country entirely exposed to the marauding parties of the enemy, each State is called upon to organize a force from the militia for its defense.

"Gov. Vance is called upon to raise—1000 to be ready for duty by the 1st of August and to serve for six months, and not to be carried out of the State. This force will be raised from those persons subject to militia duty, who do not come within the range of the conscript act. No one will escape from this service save those named by the Legislature as not being subject to militia duty. Militia and other State officers, and those having slaves will now have a chance to defend their own homes and protect their own property, and to serve the country without leaving their own State, and it is expected that such will not only cheerfully submit to the call, but upon their patriotism, but that they will gladly embrace the opportunity to defend their own firesides. Persons herefore exempt from the service on account of the ownership of twenty negroes will not be received into this service, as the exemption of the bill of last Congress claims them as conscripts; but such of them as have or may furnish substitutes, will be subject to a draft, should one be found necessary to raise the force now called for. It is expected that Gov. Vance will first appeal to the patriotism of the militia to raise this force by volunteering; and should that fail, a draft will be ordered in time to have the number required raised, organized and ready for duty by the 1st of August."

"Gov. Vance will issue his proclamation in a few days, we suppose, when the whole matter will be explained, and the manner of raising the troops fully set forth. Meantime we may be pardoned for asking for the Executive the cordial and hearty co-operation of all patriotic citizens in this, as in all things else looking to the safety of our homes and property. No man ever labored more zealously, sincerely or untiringly for the welfare of his constituents than Gov. Vance has done, and is doing, for the people of North Carolina."

NASHVILLE ITEMS.

The Rebel has Nashville files from which it gathers a number of items, of which we copy the following:

There are but one hundred and eighty-nine inmates of the State Penitentiary at the present time. The number of criminals in the institution under life sentence is between forty and fifty.

The Press of Nashville says:

In the last few days, Tennessee money has suffered, from some inexplicable cause, a tremendous decline, the discount varying from 10 to 60 per cent. Gold is bought at 60, and the selling rate 58-69 per cent. There is a great scarcity of silver, and brokers are paying 30 per cent.

A great conflagration occurred at Cincinnati on the 22d, by which upwards of \$50,000 worth of property was destroyed.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, that the Paymaster of the State is always ready to pay bounty due to North Carolina soldiers upon presentation of the pay rolls properly made out. The duty of having these pay rolls prepared devolves upon the Company Commanders, and all bounty rolls presented for payment at Raleigh. We are informed, have been paid without delay. As there is but one officer charged with the duties of the Paymaster's Department, he is not required to make payments of bounty in camp, although many payments have been thus made, but it is expected that the company officers will attend to the interests of their men in this matter. All necessary blanks and instructions are furnished upon application to the Paymasters. It is the practice with many regiments, as volunteers or conscripts come in, or unpaid absents return to camp, to prepare a roll for each company, and send the whole to the Paymaster by the Regimental Quartermaster, or the first officer attached to the regiment, who may visit Raleigh. In this way there is no difficulty in obtaining payment of the State bounty.—Raleigh *Progress*.

A correspondent of the Knoxville *Advertiser*, writing from Monticello, Kentucky, under date of May 26th, says that affairs are assuming a pugnacious aspect, and gives the following account of a late raid across the Cumberland:

On the evening of the 24th instant, the brave and gallant Rucker, with two hundred men from his legion, repaired to the banks of the Cumberland, and there awaited the "shades of night" to conceal his movements. At four o'clock he crossed the river, leading the advance in person. Capt. Day in command of his own men, numbering one hundred and thirty, Capt. Rumbough in command of those from Feil's battalion. In crossing the river the enemy opened fire from the woods that command the ford, which, by the way, was very deep. Rucker immediately called to his men to follow him, which they did in gallant style. The passage from the river had to be made single file, hence the advantage to the enemy. He (Col. R.) then called for the artillery to be brought up, also the remaining brigade, and such stampeding of Yankees has been seldom witnessed.

This post being "taken in," Col. Rucker divided his command, assigning Capt. Day to the command of the detachments from Neil's battalion, consisting of portions of four companies. Rucker took the remainder and went to Fishing Creek and captured the pickets stationed there. He then crossed the creek and returned safe to the river without loss. His entire command was fortunate in this respect.

Capt. Day took the left-hand road and charged up to within six miles of Somerton. He then about faced and returned to the ford that he first crossed, and threw out pickets on all the roads. He then took forty men and surprised the pickets at Mill Spring, capturing seven horses and equipments, with a wagon and supplies. Whilst preparing to burn the wagon, a strong force of the enemy came in sight, when he prudently crossed the river. He then dismounted his command and fought them for an hour—the enemy then retired.

The fruits of the raid consist of forty horses and equipments, and twenty prisoners with arms.

The main body of the enemy are still at Somerton. Their battle cry is still "East Tennessee."

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From the State Journal]

IN CAMP, May 30.

Editor's State Journal: Please do honor to the old North State by publishing this article. I wish to show what kind of men old North Carolina sends to the field.

F. M. Ferrell, of Wake county, a private in company D, 30th N. C. regiment, joined that company about thirteen months ago. The regiment was stationed at Washington at that time. Although a mere boy, he endured the toils and privations of camp life, never grumbling. In a very short time the regiment was ordered to Richmond, and in a few weeks the battles around that place commenced. He went through all of them, being the first he ever participated in. He displayed the greatest coolness and bravery a man could display.

After the battles were ended, he being wearied down, the writer of this asked him if he did not feel like he wanted to quit the army? His answer was, "No, I do not, until they kill me, or the Yankee higglers are driven from our soil." In some two or three weeks they were ordered up to Gordonsville to join old Stonewall Jackson. With this he was very much pleased, to think he was going to a man of such high reputation.

From this, the memorable Maryland campaign commenced. There he went through the battles of Sharpsburg, South Mountain and several terrific skirmishes, always getting the praise of his officers for his coolness and bravery. And then he went through the first Fredericksburg fight, displaying his usual bravery; and then up to the terrible fight at Chancellorsville. There he displayed unusual bravery, and in that memorable charge of the Yankees' earthworks, he was seriously wounded, but not until they had carried the Yankees' works. He was standing upon the Yankee works, had discharged his gun three or four times, when a Minie ball passed entirely through his left arm, shattering the bone, and a gallant soldier fell.

I learn since, his arm has been amputated, and he is doing well. We mourn his loss, and wish him to be with us again, but all in vain; his country has lost one of its best soldiers.

With an army made up with such men as this, can we ever be subjugated? No, never!

AN EYE WITNESS.

COOPER AND BRAGG—WHICH IS THE RANKING OFFICER?—We published a statement a few days ago, made by a correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, that General Bragg held the oldest commission in the army, and therefore outranked all other Generals. The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that this is a mistake, and that the Paymaster of the State is always ready to pay bounty due to North Carolina soldiers upon presentation of the pay rolls properly made out. The duty of having these pay rolls prepared devolves upon the Company Commanders, and all bounty rolls presented for payment at Raleigh. We are informed, have been paid without delay. As there is but one officer charged with the duties of the Paymaster's Department, he is not required to make payments of bounty in camp, although many payments have been thus made, but it is expected that the company officers will attend to the interests of their men in this matter. All necessary blanks and instructions are furnished upon application to the Paymasters. It is the practice with many regiments, as volunteers or conscripts come in, or unpaid absents return to camp, to prepare a roll for each company, and send the whole to the Paymaster by the Regimental Quartermaster, or the first officer attached to the regiment, who may visit Raleigh. In this way there is no difficulty in obtaining payment of the State bounty.—Raleigh *Progress*.

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